UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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10/720,848	11/24/2003	John J. Viola	63134/P001CP2/10309809	3611

29053 7590 05/02/2007		EXAMINER
FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P		DWIVEDI, MAHESH H
2200 ROSS AVENUE		
SUITE 2800	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/720,848	VIOLA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mahesh H. Dwivedi	2168	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _28 February 2007_.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-54_ is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on _24 November 2003_ is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
        1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
        2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
        3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _02/28/2007_.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION
Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114 including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Sine this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 01/30/2007 has been entered.

Information Disclosure Statement

2.   The information disclosure statement(s) (IDS) submitted on 02/28/2007 has been received, entered into the record, and considered. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement(s) is being considered by the examiner.

Remarks

3.   Receipt of Applicant's Amendment filed on 02/28/2007 is acknowledged. The amendment includes the amending of claims 1, 32-33, 38-42, and 45-47.

Claim Objections

4.   Claim 5 is objected to because of the following informalities: The phrase "wherein **ones** of said plurality of databases" is incoherent and grammatically unclear. The examiner suggests that applicant amend claim 5 to make it grammatically correct. Appropriate correction is required.

Specification

5.   The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. The examiner suggests Applicant amend the title to refer to the prison/correctional facilities nature and/or scope that the present invention is directed towards.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7.   Claims 32, 34-36, and 38-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Wyzga et al.** (U.S. PGPUB 2002/0107871).

8.   Regarding claim 32, **Wyzga** teaches a method comprising:

A) utilizing a plurality of search information vectors to identify data in said at least one database relevant to a particular query (Paragraph 40, Figures 5-6);

B) wherein search information vectors of said plurality of search information vectors are associated with different search <u>directions</u> (Paragraph 40, Figures 5-6); and

C) identifying confluence of <u>portions of said relevant data identified by different ones of said</u> search information vectors of said plurality of search information vectors (Paragraph 40, Figures 5-6);

D) <u>wherein said different ones of said search information vectors are each associated with a different one of said different search directions</u> (Paragraph 40, Figures 5-6).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches "**utilizing a plurality of search information vectors to identify data in said at least one database relevant to a particular query**" as "Detect search page 500 includes a search form section 502 and a detect search section 504. In search form section 504 a user can enter the term or object along with the specifics about the object such as "vehicle-white pickup" in the blanks of section 504. Then, by selecting the add button, the search term is added to the detect search section 504. The user can then check what objects to search for that are associated with the object or term being searched on in search for box 507. For example, the user can check the boxes for person, location or incident to see if the search object-"vehicle-white pickup" is related to any person, location or incident. The user can also limit the search to certain crime type by selecting limited to crime types box 508. The user will then select run search button 506. Different search pages can be selected by choosing tabs 503. The different pages can be a vehicle search page, an incident search page, a person search page, a property search page and a location search page" (Paragraph 40, Figure 5). The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches "**wherein search information vectors of said plurality of search information vectors are associated with different search <u>directions</u>**" as "Detect search page 500 includes a search form section 502 and a detect search section 504. In search form section 504 a user can enter the term or object along with the specifics about the object such as "vehicle-white pickup" in the blanks of section 504. Then, by selecting the add button, the search term is added to the detect search section 504. The user can then check what objects to search for that are associated with the object or term being searched on in search for box 507. For example, the user can check the boxes for person, location or incident to see if the search object-"vehicle-white pickup" is related to any person, location or incident. The user can also limit the search to certain crime type by selecting limited to crime types box 508. The user will then select run search button 506. Different search pages can be selected by choosing tabs 503. The different pages can be a vehicle search page, an incident search page, a person search page, a property search page and a location search page" (Paragraph 40, Figure 5). Moreover, the examiner further wishes to state that boxes 507 and 508 of **Wyzga** clearly shows the ability to search in different directions at a user's discretion by limiting the search to desired crime types of specific properties. The examiner further wishes to state that it is clear from the interface of Figure 5 that different queries from the different search directions (Person, Location, Vehicle, Property, and Incident) can be added to box 504 for a multi-directional search nonetheless. The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches "**identifying confluence of <u>portions of said relevant data identified by different ones of said</u> search information vectors of said plurality of search information vectors**" as "Detect search page 500 includes a search form section 502 and a detect search section 504. In search form section 504 a user can

enter the term or object along with the specifics about the object such as "vehicle-white pickup" in the blanks of section 504. Then, by selecting the add button, the search term is added to the detect search section 504. The user can then check what objects to search for that are associated with the object or term being searched on in search for box 507. For example, the user can check the boxes for person, location or incident to see if the search object-"vehicle-white pickup" is related to any person, location or incident. The user can also limit the search to certain crime type by selecting limited to crime types box 508. The user will then select run search button 506. Different search pages can be selected by choosing tabs 503. The different pages can be a vehicle search page, an incident search page, a person search page, a property search page and a location search page" (Paragraph 40) and "Detect result screen 600 of FIG. 6 includes a result section 604 that will list objects that are related to the detect search object. For example, one or more persons might be related to the "vehicle-white pickup" as entered into the search. The names of these persons will then be listed in the result section 604. The result section 604 will also include a summary section 602 that lists how many vehicles, locations, persons and incidents were found that were related to the search term or object" (Paragraph 43). The examiner further wishes to state that the result page of Figure 6 clearly shows the intersection (confluence) of query with respect to the vehicle, location, and incident directions. The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches "**wherein said different ones of said search information vectors are each associated with a different one of said different search directions**" as "Detect search page 500 includes a search form section 502 and a detect search section 504. In search form section 504 a user can enter the term or object along with the specifics about the object such as "vehicle-white pickup" in the blanks of section 504. Then, by selecting the add button, the search term is added to the detect search section 504. The user can then check what objects to search for that are associated with the object or term being searched on in search for box 507. For example, the user can check the boxes for person, location or incident to see if the search object-"vehicle-white pickup" is related to any person, location or incident. The user can also limit the search to certain crime type by selecting limited to crime types box 508. The user will then select run search button 506. Different search pages can be selected by choosing tabs 503. The different pages can be a vehicle search page, an incident search page, a person search page, a property search page and a location search page" (Paragraph 40) and "Detect result screen 600 of FIG. 6 includes a result section 604 that will list objects that are related to the detect search object. For example, one or more persons might be related to the "vehicle-white pickup" as entered into the search. The names of these persons will then be listed in the result section 604. The result section 604 will also include a summary section 602 that lists how many vehicles, locations, persons and incidents were found that were related to the search term or object" (Paragraph 43). The examiner further notes that the Person, Location, Vehicle, Property, and Incident tabs of **Wyzga's** system each constitute different search directions. Moreover, the examiner further wishes to state that boxes 507 and 508 of **Wyzga** clearly shows the ability to search in different directions at a user's discretion by limiting the search to desired crime types of specific properties. The examiner further wishes to state that it is

clear from the interface of Figure 5 that different queries from the different search
directions (Person, Location, Vehicle, Property, and Incident) can be added to box 504
for a multi-directional search nonetheless.

Regarding claim 34, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said at least one electronic database comprises a plurality of law
enforcement databases (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).
The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said at least one electronic
database comprises a plurality of law enforcement databases"** as "Police
Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police
Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710.
Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present
invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on
databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police
Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police
Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703.
Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In
some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In
one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police
Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph
49).

Regarding claim 35, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein ones of said plurality of law enforcement databases are geographically
dispersed (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).
The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein ones of said plurality of law
enforcement databases are geographically dispersed"** as "Police Department B 706
and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706
and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710
are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police
Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C
710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706
and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to
access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or
wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention,
this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is
over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to
access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 36, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise a public records database (Figure 5).
The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said plurality of databases
comprise a public records database"** as "License Plate" (Figure 5). The examiner

further notes that search box License Plate in Figure 5 allows a registered user to search for public information such as a license plate.

Regarding claim 37, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said plurality of search information vectors comprise at least two search information vectors selected from the group consisting of contacts information, inmate information, suspect information, end party information, flow of funds information, initial contact information, and public data information (Paragraphs 31, Figure 3).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches "**wherein said plurality of search information vectors comprise at least two search information vectors selected from the group consisting of contacts information, inmate information, suspect information, end party information, flow of funds information, initial contact information, and public data information**" as "FIG. 3 is an exemplary search page for retrieving search parameters for searching the connect/detect database 106. Illustrated is a connect search screen 300 having a search from section 302 and a search history section 304. Search form 302 includes a race box 305, a last name/organization box 306, a sex box 307, a first name box 308, a middle name/initial box 309, a role box 310 for selecting the role of the individual such as suspect, victim, etc., an age box 311, a date of birth box 312, a height box 313, a phone number box 314, a weight box 315, a social security number box 316, a hair color box 317, an eye color box 319, a license box 323 for entering a driver license number, and a date box 325" (Paragraph 31).

Regarding claim 38, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) presenting said <u>portions of said</u> relevant data for which said confluence <u>is</u> identified to a user (Paragraphs 36 and 43, Figures 4 and 6).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches "**presenting said <u>portions of said</u> relevant data for which said confluence <u>is</u> identified to a.user**" as "Different icons 406 can be provided to provide a visual aid as to what type of person is identified. For example an "!" could mean the person was wanted, two heads and a gun may mean the person is part of a gang and a single head may mean a mug shot is available" (Paragraph 36) and "Detect result screen 600 of FIG. 6 includes a result section 604 that will list objects that are related to the detect search object. For example, one or more persons might be related to the "vehicle-white pickup" as entered into the search. The names of these persons will then be listed in the result section 604. The result section 604 will also include a summary section 602 that lists how many vehicles, locations, persons and incidents were found that were related to the search term or object" (Paragraph 43).

Regarding claim 39, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said <u>portions of said</u> relevant data for which said confluence <u>is</u> identified is presented graphically (Paragraphs 36 and 43, Figures 4 and 6).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches "**wherein said <u>portions of said</u> relevant data for which said confluence <u>is</u> identified is presented graphically**" as "Different icons 406 can be provided to provide a visual aid as to what type of person is

identified. For example an "!" could mean the person was wanted, two heads and a gun may mean the person is part of a gang and a single head may mean a mug shot is available" (Paragraph 36) and "Detect result screen 600 of FIG. 6 includes a result section 604 that will list objects that are related to the detect search object. For example, one or more persons might be related to the "vehicle-white pickup" as entered into the search. The names of these persons will then be listed in the result section 604. The result section 604 will also include a summary section 602 that lists how many vehicles, locations, persons and incidents were found that were related to the search term or object" (Paragraph 43).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10.   Claims 1-2, 5-9, 11, 15-20, 25, 29, 33, 40, 42, 47-50, and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wyzga et al.** (U.S. PGPUB 20020107871) as applied to claims 32, 34-36, and 38-39 in view of **Stack** (U.S. Patent 6,782,370).

11.   Regarding claim 1, **Wyzga** teaches a method comprising:

A) providing electronic access to a plurality of databases (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7);

B) accepting search information vector data from a user (Paragraphs 31-32, Figures 3 and 5);

C) utilizing said information vector data to access at least one database of said plurality of databases to identify at least a portion of said useful data therein (Paragraph 36, Figure 4).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"providing electronic access to a plurality of databases"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49). The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"accepting search information vector data from a user"** as "The police officer utilizing the search system enters as much information as is available. For example, the police officer may have a partial first name of a suspect such as "Ed" provided by a witness. The officer, after accessing the person search form, would enter the name "Ed" into the first name block. Since "Ed" may be a common nickname, the officer could enter the name "Ed" along with a symbol

that means to search for Ed and all first names that begin with "Ed", such as the wildcard symbol "*"" (Paragraph 32). The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"utilizing said information vector data to access at least one database of said plurality of databases to identify at least a portion of said useful data therein"** as "FIG. 4 shows an exemplary result page 400 for a connect search. Illustrated are a result section 402 and a search history section 404. The result section 402 lists the search results in a table. All first names starting with "Ed" are listed along with the incident number the person is related to, the date of birth of the person if available, the height and weight of the individual if available, known gang affiliation if any and whether a mug shot is available. More details about the individual or incident can be selected and viewed. History section 404 keeps track of executed searches" (Paragraph 36).

Wyzga does not explicitly teach:

D) utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data <u>identified in</u> said at least one database <u>using said information vector</u> to access at least another database of said plurality of databases to identify another portion of said useful data therein;

E) <u>wherein said another portion of said useful data is not directly identified from said information vector;</u> and

F) wherein said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data <u>is</u> performed automatically without input from said user to direct access with respect to said at least another database.

Stack, however, teaches **"utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data <u>identified in</u> said at least one database <u>using said information vector</u> to access at least another database of said plurality of databases to identify another portion of said useful data therein"** as "The host computer 3 contains information regarding goods or services (such as books) for sale and also contains a customer purchasing history database 4 which stores data describing all purchases of previous customers" (Column 2, lines 58-62) and "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity^{TM} service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have

purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity [TM] hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book" (Column 3, lines 14-45), **"wherein said another portion of said useful data is not directly identified from said information vector"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity [TM] service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity [TM] hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book" (Column 3, lines 14-45), and **"wherein said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data is performed automatically without input from said user to direct access with respect to said at least another database"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity [TM] service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and

product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book" (Column 3, lines 14-45).

The examiner notes that the recommendations of **Stack's** system in Figure 3E are clearly not directly queried from the user (the original query was "Clear and Present Danger").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 2, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise a plurality of law enforcement databases (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said plurality of databases comprise a plurality of law enforcement databases"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 5, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein ones of said plurality of databases are geographically dispersed (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein ones of said plurality of databases are geographically dispersed"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access

databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 6, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said electronic access is provided at least through a justice information network (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said electronic access is provided at least through a justice information network"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 7, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said justice information network provides information communication between a plurality of information management systems disposed at different sites for providing data processing functionality for associated ones of said different sites (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said justice information network provides information communication between a plurality of information management systems disposed at different sites for providing data processing functionality for associated ones of said different sites"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 8, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said different sites includes sites selected from the group consisting of government offices, investigative services, and prison facilities (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said different sites includes sites selected from the group consisting of government offices, investigative services, and prison facilities"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 9, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise contacts information (Paragraphs 31, Figure 3).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise contacts information"** as "FIG. 3 is an exemplary search page for retrieving search parameters for searching the connect/detect database 106. Illustrated is a connect search screen 300 having a search from section 302 and a search history section 304. Search form 302 includes a race box 305, a last name/organization box 306, a sex box 307, a first name box 308, a middle name/initial box 309, a role box 310 for selecting the role of the individual such as suspect, victim, etc., an age box 311, a date of birth box 312, a height box 313, a phone number box 314, a weight box 315, a social security number box 316, a hair color box 317, an eye color box 319, a license box 323 for entering a driver license number, and a date box 325" (Paragraph 31).

Regarding claim 11, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise suspect information (Paragraphs 31, Figure 3).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise suspect information"** as "FIG. 3 is an exemplary search page for retrieving search parameters for searching the connect/detect database 106. Illustrated is a connect search screen 300 having a search from section 302 and a search history section 304. Search form 302 includes a race box 305, a last name/organization box 306, a sex box 307, a first name box 308, a middle name/initial box 309, a role box 310 for selecting the role of the

individual such as suspect, victim, etc., an age box 311, a date of birth box 312, a height box 313, a phone number box 314, a weight box 315, a social security number box 316, a hair color box 317, an eye color box 319, a license box 323 for entering a driver license number, and a date box 325" (Paragraph 31).

Regarding claim 15, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise public data (Figure 5).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise public data information"** as "License Plate" (Figure 5). The examiner further notes that search box License Plate in Figure 5 allows a registered user to search for public information such as a license plate.

Regarding claim 16, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data is identified by a confluence of search information vectors (Paragraphs 40 and 43, Figure 5).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said at least a portion of said useful data is identified by a confluence of search information vectors"** as "Detect search page 500 includes a search form section 502 and a detect search section 504. In search form section 504 a user can enter the term or object along with the specifics about the object such as "vehicle-white pickup" in the blanks of section 504. Then, by selecting the add button, the search term is added to the detect search section 504. The user can then check what objects to search for that are associated with the object or term being searched on in search for box 507. For example, the user can check the boxes for person, location or incident to see if the search object-"vehicle-white pickup" is related to any person, location or incident. The user can also limit the search to certain crime type by selecting limited to crime types box 508. The user will then select run search button 506. Different search pages can be selected by choosing tabs 503. The different pages can be a vehicle search page, an incident search page, a person search page, a property search page and a location search page" (Paragraph 40) and "Detect result screen 600 of FIG. 6 includes a result section 604 that will list objects that are related to the detect search object. For example, one or more persons might be related to the "vehicle-white pickup" as entered into the search. The names of these persons will then be listed in the result section 604. The result section 604 will also include a summary section 602 that lists how many vehicles, locations, persons and incidents were found that were related to the search term or object" (Paragraph 43).

Regarding claim 17, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said another portion of said useful data is identified by a confluence of search information vectors.

Stack, however, teaches **"wherein said another portion of said useful data is identified by a confluence of search information vectors"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title

Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ^{TM} service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book. If the search does not find at least two customers who have purchased the selected book and who have also purchased another book in common, the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will not appear in the display page. Once the user activates the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link, the books purchased in common will be displayed, as shown in FIG. 3E" (Column 3, lines 14-50, Figures 3C-3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 18, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) presenting said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data to said user.

Stack, however, teaches **"presenting said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data to said user"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as

recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity^{TM} service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book. If the search does not find at least two customers who have purchased the selected book and who have also purchased another book in common, the Affinity^{TM} hypertext link will not appear in the display page. Once the user activates the Affinity^{TM} hypertext link, the books purchased in common will be displayed, as shown in FIG. 3E" (Column 3, lines 14-50, Figures 3C-3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 19, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data is presented graphically.

Stack, however, teaches **"wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data is presented graphically"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity^{TM} service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books

may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity™ hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book. If the search does not find at least two customers who have purchased the selected book and who have also purchased another book in common, the Affinity™ hypertext link will not appear in the display page. Once the user activates the Affinity™ hypertext link, the books purchased in common will be displayed, as shown in FIG. 3E" (Column 3, lines 14-50, Figures 3C-3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 20, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically showing details with respect to the relationship between said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data.

Stack, however, teaches **"wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically showing details with respect to the relationship between said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data"** as "Another aspect of the invention is the indication of a "confidence match" factor as shown in FIG. 3E. The confidence factor is calculated based on the frequency of appearance of the recommended books (or other items) in the histories of the customers who have purchased the selected book (or other item). For example, if ten customers who purchased book A also purchased book B, the confidence factor in the recommendation of book B to a user who selected book A would be 100%. If on the other hand only 7 of the ten customers who purchased book A also purchased book B, the confidence factor for book B would be 70%. As previously explained above, if none of the customers who purchased book A also purchased at least one other book in common, the Affinity™ hypertext link would not be displayed" (Column 3, lines 51-65, Figure 3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 25, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented to said user as a dossier of an individual (Paragraph 36, Figures 4 and 6).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented to said user as a dossier of an individual"** as "All first names starting with "Ed" are listed along with the incident number the person is related to, the date of birth of the person if available, the height and weight of the individual if available, known gang affiliation if any and whether a mug shot is available. More details about the individual or incident can be selected and viewed. History section 404 keeps track of executed searches. Different icons 406 can be provided to provide a visual aid as to what type of person is identified. For example an "!" could mean the person was wanted, two heads and a gun may mean the person is part of a gang and a single head may mean a mug shot is available" (Paragraph 36).

Regarding claim 29, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data from said at least one database to access at least another database of said plurality of databases to identify another portion of said useful data therein comprises pattern matching to identify said another portion of said useful data.

Stack, however, teaches **"wherein said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data from said at least one database to access at least another database of said plurality of databases to identify another portion of said useful data therein comprises pattern matching to identify said another portion of said useful data"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity™ service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in

common, then the Affinity ™ hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book. If the search does not find at least two customers who have purchased the selected book and who have also purchased another book in common, the Affinity ™ hypertext link will not appear in the display page. Once the user activates the Affinity ™ hypertext link, the books purchased in common will be displayed, as shown in FIG. 3E" (Column 3, lines 14-50, Figures 3C-3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 33, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) utilizing said <u>portions of said relevant data identified by said different ones of said</u> search information vectors to access another database and identify data relevant to said particular query.

Stack, however, teaches "**utilizing said <u>portions of said relevant data identified by said different ones of said</u> search information vectors to access another database and identify data relevant to said particular query**" as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ™ service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ™ hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book. If the search does not find at least two customers who have purchased the selected book and who have also purchased another book in common, the Affinity ™ hypertext link will not appear in the display page. Once the user activates the Affinity ™ hypertext link, the

books purchased in common will be displayed, as shown in FIG. 3E" (Column 3, lines 14-50, Figures 3C-3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 40, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically showing details with respect to relationships between said <u>portions of said</u> relevant data for which said confluence <u>is</u> identified and other data graphically presented.

Stack, however, teaches **"wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically showing details with respect to relationships between said <u>portions of said</u> relevant data for which said confluence <u>is</u> identified and other data graphically presented"** as "Another aspect of the invention is the indication of a "confidence match" factor as shown in FIG. 3E. The confidence factor is calculated based on the frequency of appearance of the recommended books (or other items) in the histories of the customers who have purchased the selected book (or other item). For example, if ten customers who purchased book A also purchased book B, the confidence factor in the recommendation of book B to a user who selected book A would be 100%. If on the other hand only 7 of the ten customers who purchased book A also purchased book B, the confidence factor for book B would be 70%. As previously explained above, if none of the customers who purchased book A also purchased at least one other book in common, the Affinity ™ hypertext link would not be displayed" (Column 3, lines 51-65, Figure 3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 42, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically representing availability of data related to <u>said portions of</u> said relevant data for which said confluence <u>is</u> identified and other data graphically presented.

Stack, however, teaches **"wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically representing availability of data related to <u>said portions of</u> said relevant data for which said confluence <u>is</u> identified and other data graphically presented"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for

this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ™ service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ™ hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book. If the search does not find at least two customers who have purchased the selected book and who have also purchased another book in common, the Affinity ™ hypertext link will not appear in the display page. Once the user activates the Affinity ™ hypertext link, the books purchased in common will be displayed, as shown in FIG. 3E" (Column 3, lines 14-50, Figures 3C-3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 47, **Wyzga** teaches a system comprising:
A) A plurality of geographically dispersed databases <u>available with respect to said query</u> (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7);
B) at least some of said databases controlled by different enterprises (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7); and
C) a communication system for allowing said user to formulate said query using multidirectional information vectors (Paragraphs 40 and 43, Figures 5-6);
D) said communication system operable to identify data directly relevant to at least one of said information vectors (Paragraph 36, Figure 4).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"utilizing a plurality of search information vectors to identify data in said at least one database relevant to a particular query"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph

48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49). The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"at least some of said databases controlled by different enterprises"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49). The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"a communication system for allowing said user to formulate said query using multidirectional information vectors"** as "Detect search page 500 includes a search form section 502 and a detect search section 504. In search form section 504 a user can enter the term or object along with the specifics about the object such as "vehicle-white pickup" in the blanks of section 504. Then, by selecting the add button, the search term is added to the detect search section 504. The user can then check what objects to search for that are associated with the object or term being searched on in search for box 507. For example, the user can check the boxes for person, location or incident to see if the search object-"vehicle-white pickup" is related to any person, location or incident. The user can also limit the search to certain crime type by selecting limited to crime types box 508. The user will then select run search button 506. Different search pages can be selected by choosing tabs 503. The different pages can be a vehicle search page, an incident search page, a person search page, a property search page and a location search page" (Paragraph 40) and "Detect result screen 600 of FIG. 6 includes a result section 604 that will list objects that are related to the detect search object. For example, one or more persons might be related to the "vehicle-white pickup" as entered into the search. The names of these persons will then be listed in the result section 604. The result section 604 will also include a summary section 602 that lists how many vehicles, locations, persons and incidents were found that were related to the search term or object" (Paragraph 43). The examiner further notes that the Person, Location, Vehicle, Property, and Incident tabs of **Wyzga's** system each constitute different search directions. Moreover, the examiner further wishes to state that boxes 507 and 508 of **Wyzga** clearly shows the ability to search in different directions at a user's discretion by limiting the search to desired crime types of specific properties. The examiner further wishes to state that it is clear from the interface of Figure 5 that different queries from the different search directions (Person, Location, Vehicle,

Property, and Incident) can be added to box 504 for a multi-directional search nonetheless. The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"said communication system operable to identify data directly relevant to at least one of said information vectors"** as "FIG. 4 shows an exemplary result page 400 for a connect search. Illustrated are a result section 402 and a search history section 404. The result section 402 lists the search results in a table. All first names starting with "Ed" are listed along with the incident number the person is related to, the date of birth of the person if available, the height and weight of the individual if available, known gang affiliation if any and whether a mug shot is available. More details about the individual or incident can be selected and viewed. History section 404 keeps track of executed searches" (Paragraph 36).

Wyzga does not explicitly teach:

E) said communication system further operable to identify data indirectly relevant to said at least one of said information vectors;

F) wherein said indirectly identified data is not directly identified from said multidirectional information vectors.

Stack, however, teaches **"said communication system further operable to identify data indirectly relevant to said at least one of said information vectors"** as "The host computer 3 contains information regarding goods or services (such as books) for sale and also contains a customer purchasing history database 4 which stores data describing all purchases of previous customers" (Column 2, lines 58-62) and "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity^{TM} service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book" (Column 3, lines 14-45), **"wherein said indirectly identified data is not directly identified from said multidirectional information vectors"** as "The user may utilize any of these

methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ^{TM} service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book" (Column 3, lines 14-45).

The examiner notes that the recommendations of **Stack's** system in Figure 3E are clearly not directly queried from the user (the original query was "Clear and Present Danger").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 48, **Wyzga** further teaches a system comprising:
A) wherein said communication system recognizes a confluence of a plurality of said information vectors in identifying said data directly relevant to said at least one of said information vectors.

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said communication system recognizes a confluence of a plurality of said information vectors in identifying said data directly relevant to said at least one of said information vectors"** as "Detect search page 500 includes a search form section 502 and a detect search section 504. In search form section 504 a user can enter the term or object along with the specifics about the object such as "vehicle-white pickup" in the blanks of section 504. Then, by selecting the add button, the search term is added to the detect search section 504. The user can then check what objects to search for that are associated with the object or term being searched on in search for box 507. For example, the user can check the boxes for person, location or incident to see if the

search object-"vehicle-white pickup" is related to any person, location or incident. The user can also limit the search to certain crime type by selecting limited to crime types box 508. The user will then select run search button 506. Different search pages can be selected by choosing tabs 503. The different pages can be a vehicle search page, an incident search page, a person search page, a property search page and a location search page" (Paragraph 40) and "Detect result screen 600 of FIG. 6 includes a result section 604 that will list objects that are related to the detect search object. For example, one or more persons might be related to the "vehicle-white pickup" as entered into the search. The names of these persons will then be listed in the result section 604. The result section 604 will also include a summary section 602 that lists how many vehicles, locations, persons and incidents were found that were related to the search term or object" (Paragraph 43).

Regarding claim 49, **Wyzga** further teaches a system comprising:
A) wherein said communication system comprises: a justice information network providing information communication between a plurality of information management systems disposed at different sites (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said communication system comprises: a justice information network providing information communication between a plurality of information management systems disposed at different sites"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 50, **Wyzga** further teaches a system comprising:
A) wherein said different sites includes sites selected from the group consisting of government offices, investigative services, and prison facilities (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said different sites includes sites selected from the group consisting of government offices, investigative services, and prison facilities"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information

returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 54, **Wyzga** further teaches a system comprising:
A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise a public records database (Figure 5):
The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said plurality of databases comprise a public records database"** as "License Plate" (Figure 5). The examiner further notes that search box License Plate in Figure 5 allows a registered user to search for public information such as a license plate.

12.   Claims 3, 10, 12, 14, 22-24, 26-28, 30-31, 43-46, and 51-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wyzga et al.** (U.S. PGPUB 20020107871) as applied to claims 32, 34-36, and 38-39 in view of **Stack** (U.S. Patent 6,782,370) as applied to claims 1-2, 5, 7-9, 11, 15-20, 25, 29, 33, 40, 42, 47-50, and 54, and in view of **Crites et al.** (U.S. PGPUB 2003/0126470).

13.   Regarding claim 3, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise a calling services database and an inmate records database.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said plurality of databases comprise a calling services database and an inmate records database"** as "Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call. Inmate call control systems may also include certain call monitoring facilities that enable correctional facility personnel to monitor and record inmate calls" (Paragraph 5), and "The security threat group database server 210 updates the security threat group database with the information it has received from the FTP client 208. In addition, the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDRs) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations" (Paragraph 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in

security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 10, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise inmate information.
Crites, however, teaches **"wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise inmate information"** as "Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call. Inmate call control systems may also include certain call monitoring facilities that enable correctional facility personnel to monitor and record inmate calls" (Paragraph 5), and "The security threat group database server 210 updates the security threat group database with the information it has received from the FTP client 208. In addition, the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDRs) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations" (Paragraph 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 12, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise end party information.
Crites, however, teaches **"wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise end party information"** as "Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call. Inmate call control systems may also include certain call monitoring facilities that enable correctional facility personnel to monitor and record inmate calls" (Paragraph 5), "The security threat group database server 210 updates the security threat group database with the information it has

received from the FTP client 208. In addition, the security threat group database server
210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDRs) for
inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR
databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations. Some of the
correlations may be determined automatically. For example, an inmate who has been
associated with a security threat group may have some or all of his telephone calls
tagged as calls possibly related to the SECURITY THREAT GROUP. The system may
be programmed to automatically record the names of all inmates who call a telephone
number that has been associated with a particular SECURITY THREAT GROUP"
(Paragraph 25), and "Called Number" (Paragraph 77, Figures 3-4)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching
Crites's would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method
that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and
calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing
correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to
another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in
security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites**
(Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 14, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method
comprising:
A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is
accepted comprise initial contact information.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein search information vectors for which said
search information vector data is accepted comprise initial contact information"**
as "Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record
(CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the
name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the
number called and the date, time and duration of the call. Inmate call control systems
may also include certain call monitoring facilities that enable correctional facility
personnel to monitor and record inmate calls" (Paragraph 5), "The security threat group
database server 210 updates the security threat group database with the information it
has received from the FTP client 208. In addition, the security threat group database
server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDRs)
for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR
databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations. Some of the
correlations may be determined automatically. For example, an inmate who has been
associated with a security threat group may have some or all of his telephone calls
tagged as calls possibly related to the SECURITY THREAT GROUP. The system may
be programmed to automatically record the names of all inmates who call a telephone
number that has been associated with a particular SECURITY THREAT GROUP"
(Paragraph 25), and "STG Code—A field that enables a user to search for all inmates

making calls to a telephone number of a name of a person that has been associated with that security threat group code" (Paragraph 78, Figures 3-4)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching Crites's would have allowed Wyzga's and Stack's to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by Crites (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 22, Wyzga and Stack do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented to show a relationship between said at least a portion of said useful data and said another potion of said useful data.

Crites, however, teaches "**wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented to show a relationship between said at least a portion of said useful data and said another potion of said useful data**" as "The search can return any correlations between inmate telephone activity and known security threat groups or, for example, just that inmate's telephone activity data" (Paragraph 28), "While making a query the investigator can also display the following: 1) How many other inmates are or have been calling the numbers that the specific inmate is calling, who they are, and where they are located" (Paragraphs 33-34), and "3) Whether there are inmates from other correctional facilities calling this same number and whether those inmates have known security threat group affiliations" (Paragraph 36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching Crites's would have allowed Wyzga's and Stack's to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by Crites (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 23, Wyzga and Stack do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented as an alert to said user to notify said user of a condition of interest to said user.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise initial contact information"** as "FIG. 5 illustrates an exemplary method of determining a security threat according to this invention. In particular, control begins in step S100 and continues to step S110. In step S110, one or more communications are monitored. Next, in step S120, information regarding the monitored communications is reconciled with information in a security threat database. Then, in step S130, a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat. If the communications are identified as a security threat, control continues to step S140. Otherwise, control jumps to step S160 where the control sequence ends. In step S140, information associated with the suspect communications are logged. Next, in step S150, for example, a designated party is notified of the potential security threat, and/or a filtered or unfiltered report is generated" (Paragraphs 136-137)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 24, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said user is one of a plurality of users to which said alert is broadcast.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said user is one of a plurality of users to which said alert is broadcast"** as "FIG. 5 illustrates an exemplary method of determining a security threat according to this invention. In particular, control begins in step S100 and continues to step S110. In step S110, one or more communications are monitored. Next, in step S120, information regarding the monitored communications is reconciled with information in a security threat database. Then, in step S130, a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat. If the communications are identified as a security threat, control continues to step S140. Otherwise, control jumps to step S160 where the control sequence ends. In step S140, information associated with the suspect communications are logged. Next, in step S150, for example, a designated party is notified of the potential security threat, and/or a filtered or unfiltered report is generated" (Paragraphs 136-137)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing

correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 26, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said utilizing said information vector data to identify at least a portion of said useful data and said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data to identify another portion of said useful data are performed before an event for post-event analysis of data.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said utilizing said information vector data to identify at least a portion of said useful data and said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data to identify another portion of said useful data are performed before an event for post-event analysis of data"** as "In one example, an investigator will receive intelligence about possible inmate participation in criminal activity. Such information may include a tip from an informant, information obtained from monitoring a phone call, inmate mail, or other intelligence sources. The information may be specific to a particular inmate or may be general and involve as yet unspecified inmates such as the location of a crime or an unidentified security threat group activity. Examples of such intelligence may include inmate security threat group affiliation, pending or prior drug deals, murder, extortion, or the like. Additionally, for example, queries can be automated and based on, for example, a profile, where for example, inmates with known security threat potential can be monitored more closely than other inmates" (Paragraphs 31-32) and "Then, in step S130, a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat" (Paragraph 136).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 27, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said utilizing said information vector data to identify at least a portion of said useful data and said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data to identify another portion of said useful data are performed before an event for pre-event analysis of data.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said utilizing said information vector data to identify at least a portion of said useful data and said utilizing said at least a**

portion of said useful data to identify another portion of said useful data are performed before an event for pre-event analysis of data" as "In one example, an investigator will receive intelligence about possible inmate participation in criminal activity. Such information may include a tip from an informant, information obtained from monitoring a phone call, inmate mail, or other intelligence sources. The information may be specific to a particular inmate or may be general and involve as yet unspecified inmates such as the location of a crime or an unidentified security threat group activity. Examples of such intelligence may include inmate security threat group affiliation, pending or prior drug deals, murder, extortion, or the like. Additionally, for example, queries can be automated and based on, for example, a profile, where for example, inmates with known security threat potential can be monitored more closely than other inmates" (Paragraphs 31-32) and "Then, in step S130, a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat" (Paragraph 136).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 28, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said pre-event analysis of data is utilized to proactively identify problems.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said pre-event analysis of data is utilized to proactively identify problems"** as "In one example, an investigator will receive intelligence about possible inmate participation in criminal activity. Such information may include a tip from an informant, information obtained from monitoring a phone call, inmate mail, or other intelligence sources. The information may be specific to a particular inmate or may be general and involve as yet unspecified inmates such as the location of a crime or an unidentified security threat group activity. Examples of such intelligence may include inmate security threat group affiliation, pending or prior drug deals, murder, extortion, or the like. Additionally, for example, queries can be automated and based on, for example, a profile, where for example, inmates with known security threat potential can be monitored more closely than other inmates" (Paragraphs 31-32) and "Then, in step S130, a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat" (Paragraph 136).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method

that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 30, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are utilized in automatically identifying an individual as a potential suspect in an investigation.
Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are utilized in automatically identifying an individual as a potential suspect in an investigation"** as "The system may be programmed to automatically record the names of all inmates who call a telephone number that has been associated with a particular SECURITY THREAT GROUP. Other correlations and associations may be determined automatically or performed manually by an investigative query of the database. The correlations and investigations can be performed, for example, on a facility by facility basis, or can be performed between facilities on a global scale to determine call patterns related to security threat groups" (Paragraph 25).
It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 31, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data comprises particular content of a communication selected from the group consisting of a telephone call, a video communication, and an electronic mail communication.
Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said at least a portion of said useful data comprises particular content of a communication selected from the group consisting of a telephone call, a video communication, and an electronic mail communication"** as "Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call. Inmate

call control systems may also include certain call monitoring facilities that enable correctional facility personnel to monitor and record inmate calls" (Paragraph 5); "in general the systems and methods of this invention can be used with any demographic in any environment to monitor any type of electronic communication including, but not limited to telephone calls, e-mail, instant messaging, electronic chat, paging or the like" (Paragraph 20), and "The security threat group database server 210 updates the security threat group database with the information it has received from the FTP client 208. In addition, the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDRs) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations. Some of the correlations may be determined automatically. For example, an inmate who has been associated with a security threat group may have some or all of his telephone calls tagged as calls possibly related to the SECURITY THREAT GROUP. The system may be programmed to automatically record the names of all inmates who call a telephone number that has been associated with a particular SECURITY THREAT GROUP" (Paragraph 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 43, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said related data comprises content of a communication between individuals.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said related data comprises content of a communication between individuals"** as "Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call. Inmate call control systems may also include certain call monitoring facilities that enable correctional facility personnel to monitor and record inmate calls" (Paragraph 5), "in general the systems and methods of this invention can be used with any demographic in any environment to monitor any type of electronic communication including, but not limited to telephone calls, e-mail, instant messaging, electronic chat, paging or the like" (Paragraph 20), "The security threat group database server 210 updates the security threat group database with the information it has received from the FTP client 208. In addition, the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDRs) for inmates from the

DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations. Some of the correlations may be determined automatically. For example, an inmate who has been associated with a security threat group may have some or all of his telephone calls tagged as calls possibly related to the SECURITY THREAT GROUP. The system may be programmed to automatically record the names of all inmates who call a telephone number that has been associated with a particular SECURITY THREAT GROUP" (Paragraph 25), and "If the intelligence triggers investigation of a single inmate, the investigator uses the DOC call processing platform to see who that inmate has been calling. In addition, the investigator may listen to one or more calls, since all inmate calls are recorded and logged" (Paragraph 33)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 44, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said related data comprises an icon representing a form of communication between individuals.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said related data comprises an icon representing a form of communication between individuals"** as "Each column has a sort capability so that once the search results have been retrieved, the user may sort the result set by any one or more of the result fields. For example, results could be sorted by security threat group codes and then further sorted by inmate State ID. A billing name and address (BNA) could be displayed with the called number. Alternatively, a BNA button could be placed next to the called number field so that the user could click to display the BNA data on the called number, if desired" (Paragraph 100)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 45, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) presenting an alert to a user as a result of identifying said confluence of <u>said portions of said relevant data</u>.

Crites, however, teaches **"presenting an alert to a user as a result of identifying said confluence of <u>said portions of said relevant data</u>"** as "FIG. 5 illustrates an exemplary method of determining a security threat according to this invention. In particular, control begins in step S100 and continues to step S110. In step S110, one or more communications are monitored. Next, in step S120, information regarding the monitored communications is reconciled with information in a security threat database. Then, in step S130, a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat. If the communications are identified as a security threat, control continues to step S140. Otherwise, control jumps to step S160 where the control sequence ends. In step S140, information associated with the suspect communications are logged. Next, in step S150, for example, a designated party is notified of the potential security threat, and/or a filtered or unfiltered report is generated" (Paragraphs 136-137)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 46, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said confluence of <u>said portions of said relevant data</u> indicates a condition for which said user has subscribed to alert notifications.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said confluence of <u>said portions of said relevant data</u> indicates a condition for which said user has subscribed to alert notifications"** as "In one example, an investigator will receive intelligence about possible inmate participation in criminal activity. Such information may include a tip from an informant, information obtained from monitoring a phone call, inmate mail, or other intelligence sources. The information may be specific to a particular inmate or may be general and involve as yet unspecified inmates such as the location of a crime or an unidentified security threat group activity. Examples of such intelligence may include inmate security threat group affiliation, pending or prior drug deals, murder, extortion, or the like. Additionally, for example, queries can be automated and based on, for example, a profile, where for example, inmates with known security threat potential can be monitored more closely than other inmates" (Paragraphs 31-32) and "Then, in step

S130, a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat" (Paragraph 136).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 51, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a system comprising:
A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise a calling services database.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said plurality of databases comprise a calling services database"** as "Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call. Inmate call control systems may also include certain call monitoring facilities that enable correctional facility personnel to monitor and record inmate calls" (Paragraph 5), and "The security threat group database server 210 updates the security threat group database with the information it has received from the FTP client 208. In addition, the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDRs) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations" (Paragraph 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 52, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a system comprising:
A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise an inmate records database.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said plurality of databases comprise an inmate records database"** as "Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate

calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call. Inmate call control systems may also include certain call monitoring facilities that enable correctional facility personnel to monitor and record inmate calls" (Paragraph 5), and "The security threat group database server 210 updates the security threat group database with the information it has received from the FTP client 208. In addition, the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDRs) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations" (Paragraph 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

14.   Claims 4, 13, and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wyzga et al.** (U.S. PGPUB 20020107871) as applied to claims 32, 34-36, and 38-39 in view of **Stack** (U.S. Patent 6,782,370) as applied to claims 1-2, 5-9, 11, 15-20, 25, 29, 33, 40, 42, 47-50, and 54, and in view of **Brown et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,485,507).

15.   Regarding claim 4, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said plurality of databases further comprise a commissary services database.

Brown, however, teaches **"wherein said plurality of databases further comprise a commissary services database"** as "The commissary system is accessed from selected telephone stations of the premise-based telephone system by entering a commissary access number. When the telephone station is connected to the commissary system, the user is prompted by the voice generating device to enter a personal identifier which the processor uses to access user status information stored in the memory device. The user status information includes, for example, the user name, account balances, and user class which determine the scope of the user's commissary privileges. The message generating device is triggered to prompt the user to input item selection and item quantity information once a valid identifier is entered. This information is compared with the commissary inventory information and with the user status information according to a preselected set of criteria such as inventory availability, the user's commissary privileges, and the user's account balances. A transaction record is generated for each order meeting the preselected criteria and stored in a file for processing. These records are automatically processed by the system to adjust user status information such as account balances and the number of restricted items purchased" (Column 2, lines 12-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Brown's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide an automated system to process and determine commissary orders from incarcerated felons in a prison, as noted by **Brown** (Column 1, lines 41-51).

Regarding claim 13, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise flow of funds information.
    Brown, however, teaches **"wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise flow of funds information"** as "The commissary system is accessed from selected telephone stations of the premise-based telephone system by entering a commissary access number. When the telephone station is connected to the commissary system, the user is prompted by the voice generating device to enter a personal identifier which the processor uses to access user status information stored in the memory device. The user status information includes, for example, the user name, account balances, and user class which determine the scope of the user's commissary privileges. The message generating device is triggered to prompt the user to input item selection and item quantity information once a valid identifier is entered. This information is compared with the commissary inventory information and with the user status information according to a preselected set of criteria such as inventory availability, the user's commissary privileges, and the user's account balances. A transaction record is generated for each order meeting the preselected criteria and stored in a file for processing. These records are automatically processed by the system to adjust user status information such as account balances and the number of restricted items purchased" (Column 2, lines 12-41).
    It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Brown's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide an automated system to process and determine commissary orders from incarcerated felons in a prison, as noted by **Brown** (Column 1, lines 41-51).

Regarding claim 53, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a system comprising:
A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise a commissary services database.
    Brown, however, teaches **"wherein said plurality of databases comprise a commissary services database"** as "The commissary system is accessed from selected telephone stations of the premise-based telephone system by entering a commissary access number. When the telephone station is connected to the commissary system, the user is prompted by the voice generating device to enter a personal identifier which the processor uses to access user status information stored in the memory device. The user status information includes, for example, the user name,

account balances, and user class which determine the scope of the user's commissary privileges. The message generating device is triggered to prompt the user to input item selection and item quantity information once a valid identifier is entered. This information is compared with the commissary inventory information and with the user status information according to a preselected set of criteria such as inventory availability, the user's commissary privileges, and the user's account balances. A transaction record is generated for each order meeting the preselected criteria and . stored in a file for processing. These records are automatically processed by the system to adjust user status information such as account balances and the number of restricted items purchased" (Column 2, lines 12-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Brown's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide an automated system to process and determine commissary orders from incarcerated felons in a prison, as noted by **Brown** (Column 1, lines 41-51).

16.   Claims 21 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wyzga et al.** (U.S. PGPUB 20020107871) as applied to claims 32, 34-36, and 38-39 in view of **Stack** (U.S. Patent 6,782,370) as applied to claims 1-2, 5-9, 11, 15-20, 25, 29, 33, 40, 42, 47-50, and 54, and in view of **Kraay et al.** (U.S. PGPUB 2002/0147707).

17.   Regarding claim 21, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said graphical details comprise a relative strength of the relationship between at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data shown using a line therebetween.

Kraay, however, teaches **"wherein said graphical details comprise a relative strength of the relationship between at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data shown using a line therebetween"** as "Lines are used to connect the circles to represent how different SAR's are related, e.g., social security number, telephone, address, etc. The circles are color coded to signal other characteristics and relationships. The user may print out reports that describe relationships among the SAR's and relevant information of interest to a criminal investigator. This graphical interface has proven to be an extremely effective data visualization scheme to highlight latent relationships among the data elements" (Paragraph 67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kraay's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a user interface which captures latent relationships and communicates those relationships in a logical, easy-to-understand format, as noted by **Kraay** (Paragraph 69).

Regarding claim 41, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said graphical details comprise a relative strength of the relationship between <u>said portions of</u> said useful data and said relevant data for which said

confluence is identified and said other data graphically shown using a line therebetween.

Kraay, however, teaches **"wherein said graphical details comprise a relative strength of the relationship between said portions of said useful data and said relevant data for which said confluence is identified and said other data graphically shown using a line therebetween"** as "Lines are used to connect the circles to represent how different SAR's are related, e.g., social security number, telephone, address, etc. The circles are color coded to signal other characteristics and relationships. The user may print out reports that describe relationships among the SAR's and relevant information of interest to a criminal investigator. This graphical interface has proven to be an extremely effective data visualization scheme to highlight latent relationships among the data elements" (Paragraph 67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kraay's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a user interface which captures latent relationships and communicates those relationships in a logical, easy-to-understand format, as noted by **Kraay** (Paragraph 69).

Response to Arguments

18.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-54 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

19.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Article entitled: "Coplink: A Case of Intelligent Analysis and Knowledge Management", by **Hauck et al.**, dated December 1999. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-54 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

Article entitled: "COPLINK nabs criminals faster", by **Fischer** dated 07 January 2001. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-54 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

Article entitled: "Building an Infrastructure for Law Enforcement Information Sharing and Collaboration: Design Issues and Challenges", by **Chau et al.** dated 2001. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-54 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

U.S. Patent 7,039,171 issued to **Gickler** on 02 May 2006. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-54 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

U.S. PGPUB 2001/0036821 issued to **Gainesboro et al.** on 01 November 2001. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-54 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

U.S. PGPUB 2002/0069084 issued to **Donovan** on 06 January 2002. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-54 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

U.S. Patent 6,173,284 issued to **Brown et al.** on 09 January 2001. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-54 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

U.S. PGPUB 2003/0070076 issued to **Michael** on 10 April 2003. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-54 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

Contact Information

20.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mahesh Dwivedi whose telephone number is (571) 272-2731. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 8:20 am – 4:40 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tim Vo can be reached (571) 272-3642. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mahesh Dwivedi
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2168

April 23, 2007

Leslie Wong
Primary Examiner

TIM VO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100